

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NETBULA, LLC,

No. C 02-1253 JL

Plaintiffs,

**ORDER GRANTING
LEAVE TO AMEND
document # 15**

v.

DISTINCT CORPORATION.,

Defendants.

Defendant's Motion for Leave to Amend its Counterclaim (Document # 15 in the court's docket) came on for hearing on January 8, 2003, Neil A. Smith, Howard, Rice, Nemerovski, Canady, Falk & Rabkin, appeared for plaintiff Netbula, LLC ("Netbula"). Kimberly A. Eckhart, Morrison & Foerster, appeared for defendant Distinct Corporation ("Distinct"). The court considered the moving and opposing papers and the arguments of counsel and granted the motion from the bench. The court herein presents the reasoning behind its ruling.

Distinct's counterclaims are not futile and Netbula will not be prejudiced by permitting Distinct to amend its counterclaims to add the following:

1) that Netbula has posted false and misleading information on its website and

1 2) that Netbula has engaged in unfair competition by creating initial interest confusion
2 through excessive use of the Distinct trademark and trade name on the Netbula website.

3 4 BACKGROUND

5 The parties, both California corporations, are competitors in creating and marketing
6 RPC development tools. RPC stands for "Remote Procedure Call," a technology which helps
7 the development of client/server applications. Netbula's product is called PowerRPC.

8 Netbula sued Distinct for trademark infringement, unfair competition and intentional
9 interference with prospective economic advantage. Netbula alleges that Distinct has engaged
10 in extensive infringement and unfair practices, including:

11 1) embedding the NETBULA and PowerRPC trademarks and trade name into
12 Distinct's web pages hidden HTML keyword meta tags, and ¹

13 2) purchasing Netbula's trademark and trade name as key word advertisement from at
14 least one Internet search engine (Google).

15 This court has original jurisdiction under federal copyright law and the Lanham Act. The
16 parties consented to this court's jurisdiction as required by 28 U.S.C. section 636(c). At the
17 initial Case Management Conference, this court recommended to the parties that they refrain
18 from any but limited written discovery, to minimize legal fees, in the hope that ENE would
19 result in a settlement. Netbula claims Distinct violated that understanding by filing its motion for
20 leave to amend, and not granting Netbula an extension of time to respond, until after the Early
21 Neutral Evaluation ("ENE") session. ENE did not settle the case:

22 Distinct seeks to add counterclaims: 1) that Netbula has posted false and misleading
23 information on its website and 2) that Netbula has engaged in unfair competition by creating
24 initial interest confusion through excessive use of the Distinct trademark and trade name on
25

26
27 ¹ HyperText Markup Language ("HTML")
28

1 the Netbula website. Distinct's counterclaims seek to stop Netbula from posting on its web
 2 site false and misleading information about this lawsuit as well as configuring its website using
 3 the Distinct trademark and name in association with the acronym RPC, to lead to Netbula's
 4 website being displayed when a prospective customer is actually searching for Distinct and its
 5 products.

6 7 NETBULA'S POSITION

8 Netbula sued Distinct after it claims to have caught Distinct "red-handed" using
 9 Netbula's trademark and trade name, "Netbula" as a search term, and in Distinct's hidden
 10 code and metatags. Netbula cites these as violations of the law, trademark infringement and
 11 unfair competition. Netbula says that the sole basis for Distinct's counterclaims is a press
 12 release by Netbula and story about this lawsuit, which of course results in some search
 13 engines' bringing up references to the story when web surfers seek information about Distinct.

14 ²

15 Netbula claims that its own action in posting the information about the lawsuit is entirely
 16 different from what Distinct allegedly did. Netbula claims that it did not use Distinct's
 17 trademark or trade name as hidden codes or metatags as Distinct did with Netbula's. Netbula
 18 merely relies on the search engines to "do their job" and refer to visible content about Distinct,

21 ² The Ninth Circuit has found such use of metatags actionable as infringement: Entertainment-industry
 22 information provider brought action against video rental store chain, asserting trademark infringement and unfair
 23 competition based on chain's use of provider's "MovieBuff" trademark in domain name of chain's web site and web
 24 site's metatags. The United States District Court for the Central District of California, Carlos R. Moreno, J., denied
 25 provider's motion for preliminary injunction, and provider appealed. The Court of Appeals, O'Scannlain, Circuit Judge,
 26 held that: (1) chain could not "tack" its use of term "moviebuff.com" onto its earlier use of trademark "The Movie
 27 Buff's Movie Store"; (2) provider was senior user of "MovieBuff" mark; (3) provider established likelihood of success
 28 on its claim that chain's use of "MovieBuff" in its domain name would create likelihood of confusion; and (4) use of
 confusingly similar mark in web site metatags is actionable under Lanham Act.
 Reversed and remanded. *Brookfield Communications, Inc. v. West Coast Entertainment Corp.*, 174 F.3d 1036
 C.A.9 (Cal.), 1999

1 which happens to be about Netbula's lawsuit, rather than the "subterfuge and trickery"
2 employed by Distinct, to lure people to its own website when they are looking for Netbula.

3 Netbula also claims that its reporting about the lawsuit is privileged, and falls within the
4 litigation privilege. Netbula claims that California Civil Code section 47 expressly exempts the
5 allegations of lawsuits, threatened legal action and comments on them from tort liability, with
6 the exception of eventual claims for malicious prosecution. *See Silberg v. Anderson*, 50
7 Cal.3d 205, 212 (1990). Netbula cites an example in a lawsuit against Skippy, Inc., where the
8 Fourth Circuit upheld denial of an injunction against its adversary for telling her side of the
9 story on her web pages. *CPC Int'l. Inc. v Skippy Inc.*, 214 F.3d 456 (4th Cir. 2000). (See also
10 Skippy-scam.com).

11 Netbula contends that the proposed counterclaims do not arise from "a common
12 nucleus of operative fact" such that a plaintiff "would ordinarily be expected to try them all in a
13 single judicial proceeding." *United Mine Workers v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 725 (1966).

14 Netbula invokes the First Amendment as protection for the article about this lawsuit.
15 Netbula claims that the website statement is a "non-actionable statement of opinion" under
16 both federal and state law. Consequently, any counterclaim by Distinct based on this
17 statement would be futile and the court should deny leave to amend to add it. Netbula relies on
18 the Ninth Circuit decision in the case of *Coastal Abstract Serv., Inc. v. First American Title*
19 *Ins. Co.*, 173 F.3d 725 (9th Cir. 1999). In that case the plaintiff, an escrow agent, sued a title
20 insurance company for tortious interference with contract and false advertising under the
21 Lanham Act based upon several alleged misrepresentations made by the title insurance
22 company about the escrow agent. One such alleged misrepresentation was a statement by
23 defendant that the plaintiff was acting illegally in providing its services because the escrow
24 agent was not licensed in California. *Id.* At 729-30. The parties disputed whether California
25 Financial Code section 17200 required the escrow agent to be licensed in California. The jury
26 found for plaintiff and awarded damages. The Ninth Circuit reversed. The court held: "[a]bsent
27 a clear and unambiguous ruling from a court or agency of competent jurisdiction, statements
28 by laypersons that purport to interpret the meaning of a statute or regulation are opinion

1 statements and not statements of fact.” *Id.* At 731, citing *Dial A Car, Inc. v. Transportation*
2 *Inc.*, 82 F.3d 484, 489 (D.C. Cir. 1996).

3 Similarly, in the case at bar, Netbula claims that it is merely stating its opinion that
4 Distinct has violated the law, and this statement of opinion cannot be disproved by Distinct
5 until this court has reached its final verdict. Therefore, says Netbula, the mere fact that a
6 search for Distinct leads search engines to Netbula’s article about its lawsuit against Distinct,
7 does not amount to a viable cause of action. Netbula claims that its opinions regarding the
8 outcome of future legal proceedings against Distinct cannot be a basis for liability under
9 California law. Thus, whatever Netbula predicts about its suit against Distinct cannot be used
10 by Distinct as the basis of a counterclaim. Therefore, this court should not grant leave for
11 Distinct to amend to add it as a counterclaim.

12 Netbula believes the same holds true for Distinct’s claim for intentional interference with
13 prospective economic advantage - such a claim requires false statements of fact. *Computer*
14 *XPress, Inc. v. Jackson*, 93 Cal.App.4th 993, 1014 (2001).

15 Finally, Netbula believes that if the court permits Distinct to amend its counterclaims,
16 the scope of the litigation would be radically changed. New issues of First Amendment and
17 libel would be injected into the case, which would require extensive additional discovery into,
18 and factual and legal analyses of, the parties’ respective beliefs, the public’s perceptions, and
19 the parties’ prior correspondence. For example, Netbula could contend that it had been
20 misquoted, or that search engines malfunctioned, or that any statements by Netbula were not
21 made in United States commerce.

22 23 DISTINCT’S POSITION

24 Distinct directs this court’s attention to a recent ruling by Judge Claudia Wilken in the
25 case of *J.K. Harris & Co., LLC v Kassel, et al.*, 2002 U.S.Dist LEXIS 7862 (March 22, 2002).
26 Judge Wilken granted an injunction. In that case, the plaintiff, an accounting firm which
27 specialized in negotiating with the IRS to work out payment terms for taxpayers, moved
28 pursuant to 15 U.S.C. section 1125 for an injunction against the defendant, a competitor who

1 allegedly published on its website unfavorable information about plaintiff. *Id.* Plaintiff also
 2 alleged that defendant had constructed its website, “taxes.com,” so that web surfers seeking
 3 plaintiff’s website would be diverted to defendant’s website where they would read the
 4 unfavorable account of plaintiff’s dealings with defendant. *Id.* Plaintiff in that case alleged that
 5 defendant employed a “strategic combination of computer programming techniques,”
 6 including excessive use of plaintiff’s trade name, the use of “header tags” and “underline tags”
 7 around sentences containing plaintiff’s trade name, and the use of larger fonts and strategic
 8 placement of sentences containing plaintiff’s trade name on defendant’s website. *Id.* At *9-10.
 9 Searchers looking for information about plaintiff would be led to defendant’s website which
 10 provided a link that stated “Complaints about JK Harris Pile Up.” *Id.* At *10.

11 To determine whether defendant’s use of plaintiffs’ trademark and trade name is
 12 nominative and does not constitute trademark infringement, Judge Wilken applied the three-
 13 part test articulated by the Ninth Circuit in *New Kids on the Block v. News Am. Publ’g, Inc.* 971
 14 F.2d 302 (9th Cir. 1992):

15 where the defendant uses a trademark to describe the plaintiff’s product, rather than its
 16 own, we hold that a commercial user is entitled to a nominative fair use defense
 17 provided he meets the following three requirements: First, the product or service in
 18 question must be one not readily identifiable without use of the trademark; second, only
 19 so much of the mark or marks may be used as is reasonably necessary to identify the
 20 product or service; and third, the user must do nothing that would, in conjunction with the
 21 mark, suggest sponsorship or endorsement by the trademark holder.
 22 *Id.* At 308.

23 Judge Wilken granted the injunction despite concerns that the second prong might not
 24 be satisfied, finding that “[s]ome of the computer programming techniques that Defendants
 25 are alleged to be using may not satisfy this requirement.” *JK Harris* at *16; *See also Playboy*
 26 *Enters., Inc. (PEI) v. Welles*, 279 F.3d 796, 804 n. 30 (9th Cir. 2002) (finding that the
 27 nominative use doctrine protected Welles’ use of the PEI trademark, but that this finding was
 28 fact specific and that the “decision might differ if the metatags listed the trademarked term so
 repeatedly that Welles’ site would regularly appear above PEI’s in searches for one of the
 trademarked terms.”).

Judge Wilken in the *JK Harris* case concluded that “Plaintiff’s evidence that

1 Defendants' website was designed in a manner to induce customer confusion is sufficient to
2 show a likelihood of success on its initial interest confusion claim." *JK Harris* at *18. Judge
3 Wilken issued a preliminary injunction enjoining defendants from "using more of Plaintiff's
4 trade name than is reasonably necessary to identify that it is Plaintiff's services being
5 described, including using "J.K. Harris" or any permutation thereof as a keyword for the
6 taxes.com website more often than is necessary to identify the content of the website; using
7 'header Tags' and 'underline Tags' around sentences including Plaintiff's trade name on
8 Defendants' website (www.taxes.com), and increasing the prominence and font size of
9 sentences which include Plaintiff's trade name." *Id.* At *30-31.

10 Distinct claims that in the case at bar, Netbula has employed techniques similar to
11 those used by the defendants in the *JK Harris* case. These include, but are not limited to: the
12 building of a substantial number of pages around a theme, insertion of keywords in the titlebar
13 of the browser, insertion of keywords in the title of the web page, the use of H1 tags to bold the
14 title with keywords, insertion of keywords in the first paragraph of the body text, and insertion
15 of keywords in the text of the link. Distinct also finds it significant that Netbula has placed a
16 reference to the lawsuit posting on each of its product pages and a link directly to the product
17 page from the posting.

18 Distinct objects to this, since one of its prospective customers who types in the words
19 Distinct and RPC receives a reference to a posting which contains what Distinct contends is
20 false and misleading information regarding this lawsuit, often accompanied by a reference to
21 Netbula's competing products. The posting regarding the lawsuit also provides links to lure the
22 prospective Distinct customer directly to Netbula's website describing its competing products.

23 Distinct rejects Netbula's claim that its postings are protected by the First Amendment;
24 the First Amendment does not protect false and misleading information. *See U-Haul Int'l., Inc.*
25 *v. Jartran, Inc.*, 793 F.2d 1034, 1042 (9th Cir. 1986). A party who is likely to be damaged in
26 its business by a false or misleading statement has a right to seek an order enjoining such
27 statements. *JK Harris* at *21 (citations omitted). Judge Wilken ordered defendants to remove
28 third party statements which plaintiff claimed in verified declarations to be untrue. *Id.* at *27.

Distinct also rejects Netbula's claim that its counterclaims would "radically change the

1 scope of the litigation,” resulting in undue prejudice to Netbula. In fact, claims Distinct, its
2 proposed counterclaim is very similar, both legally and factually, to Netbula’s complaint, and
3 would not involve adding new parties.

4 Distinct’s counterclaims involve issues of the wrongful use of its trademark and trade
5 names in the meta field of a website to manipulate search engine results. Distinct brings
6 virtually the same causes of action as Netbula: trademark infringement, unfair competition,
7 trade name infringement, false advertising on the Internet and intentional interference with
8 prospective economic advantage under federal, state and common law. Because the
9 proposed new claims mirror claims in the lawsuit as originally filed by Netbula, Distinct asks
10 the court to grant leave to amend.

11 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

12 Under FRCP 15(a), leave to amend “shall be freely given when justice so requires.” A
13 claim is considered futile and leave to amend to add it shall not be given if there is no set of
14 facts which can be proved under the amendment which would constitute a valid claim or
15 defense. *See Miller v Tykoff-Sexton*, 845 F.2d 209, 214 (9th Cir. 1988) Denial of leave to
16 amend on this ground is rare. Ordinarily, courts will defer consideration of challenges to the
17 merits of a proposed amended pleading until after leave to amend is granted and the
18 amended pleading is filed. *See Schwarzer, California Practice Guide: Federal Civil*
19 *Procedure Before Trial* at 8:422 (The Rutter Group, 2002).

20 Netbula focuses on the posting about the lawsuit, claiming privilege under Cal Civ.
21 Code section 47 and the First Amendment. Netbula asserts that opinions about legal
22 proceedings are opinions and not facts and therefore not grounds for tort liability. The problem
23 is that Distinct is also alleging that Netbula is using the same tricks Netbula alleges against
24 Distinct – using the trademarks and trade names of a competitor to lure prospective
25 customers to its own site and its own products.

26 At least one author of a recent law review article is of the opinion that all Internet use of
27 trademarks and trade names should be considered fair use, and not subject to claims of
28 infringement:

1 Keyword banner advertising is a form of targeted online marketing practice whereby a
2 banner ad is displayed on a search engine results page. The banner ad is triggered by
3 the keyword used in the search. Many search engines sell trademarks as keywords as
4 well, allowing competitors to purchase them as keywords for the purpose of displaying
5 their own advertising. Some have argued that this practice should lead to liability for
6 trademark infringement or dilution. Given the realities of online marketing and the
7 underlying policies of trademark law, this is unlikely. Rather, this practice should be
8 regarded as trademark fair use and treated as a form of lawful comparative advertising.

9
10 Saunders, Kurt M., *CONFUSION IS THE KEY: A TRADEMARK LAW ANALYSIS OF*
11 *KEYWORD BANNER ADVERTISING*, 71 Fordham L. Rev. 543, *543 (November 2002)

12
13 Distinct's counterclaim for initial interest confusion mirrors the first claim in Netbula's
14 own complaint. Netbula's concerns about issues of the First Amendment, libel and so forth
15 would apply only in a limited way to its article about this lawsuit. Therefore, Netbula cannot
16 argue that permitting Distinct to add counterclaims is futile or would change the scope of the
17 litigation to the prejudice of Netbula.

18 Distinct's motion for leave to amend to add the following counterclaims is granted:

- 19
20 1) that Netbula has posted false and misleading information on its website and
21 2) that Netbula has engaged in unfair competition by creating initial interest confusion
22 through excessive use of the Distinct trademark and trade name on the Netbula website.

23 IT IS SO ORDERED.

24 DATED: January 15, 2003

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James Larson
United States Magistrate Judge